

The Indiana Press.

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VOL. 1.]

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[No. 16.]

For the Press.
A Colloquy.
BETWEEN AN OLD LINER AND A BLACK REPUBLICAN.

Old Liner. And you say that Douglas is right on the Kansas issue?

Black Republican. Yes, sir, Douglas is "right side up."

O. L. Has Douglas changed his views since the repeal of the Missouri Compromise?

B. R. No, sir, he stands just where he has ever since that time.

O. L. You say he is right now, and has not changed; I suppose you would vote for him were it in your power.

B. R. No, sir, never!

O. L. Now, sir, you remember that four years ago, your party bled him down in Chicago, and burnt him in effigy; now tell me who is consistent, your party or Mr. Douglas?

B. R. [Said nothing.]

O. L. Now, sir, that is a sample of consistency as found in your party. Two years since you cried "Bleeding Kansas!" to frighten the people into your ranks, when at the same time the hands of some of your own party were reeking with the blood of the slain. Now, for effect, you cry "Douglas," hoping it will have the effect desired in the first resort.

B. R. Yes, and Kansas is now bleeding, and every drop she bleeds is that much loss to the Old Liners.

O. L. Yes, sir, and it was for the sole purpose of "bleeding" the Democratic party that the Emigrant Aid Society was formed in Boston, and the first blood shed in Kansas. Now, sir, when a political party can resort to the shedding of the blood of their own friends and fellow-citizens, to make a hobby upon which to ride into office, I think it is running near the length of its tether; and now, sir, when you can consistently reconcile your present position toward Mr. Douglas and popular sovereignty with the one maintained even two years since, I think you will be very fit subjects for Barnum's Museum.

B. R. [Vamoosed.]

Vermillion County.
HIGHLAND, VERMILION COUNTY,)
Aug. 15, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: A few days ago, having seen the *Indiana Press* of the 31st July, and noticing that you had less correspondence with Vermillion and Parke than any of the other counties in the District, permit, if you please, an old Democrat, of thirty years standing—and fourteen of the last passed in this county—to tell you what we think over here in regard to the prospects of our worthy standard-bearer, Hon. Henry Secrest.

Be assured there is no danger in this quarter, though the Black Republicans and Know Nothings have a majority in the county when the line is tightly drawn; but we know of scores of Republicans that would not touch Davis with a forty-foot pole, and no true Democrat can or will support him or any other man who would sell himself to the Republicans and Know Nothings, as is his case beyond dispute. Mr. Secrest is gaining ground every day. You may set that down as certain. But if Bob and Ike, or I should say Sam and Sambo, should express a Union, I don't know what we will do, or what will become of us, for sure all the influence of the press of the two mighty and powerful parties combined, throughout the length and breadth of the District, will war most manfully for the great cause of popular sovereignty and equal rights to Niggers, Irish, Dutch, Americans, and all the rest of mankind. Even the great *Hoosier State*, within the bounds of Newport, will herald it forth throughout the town and the greater part of Vermillion township, notwithstanding its neutrality in politics, with John G. Davis at its mast head.

Pol! who cares for pledges these hard times, when money is at stake. I have been credibly informed that one of our citizens the other day met the noted Mr. Otey at Mattoon, and offered to bet four good horses—or, if that would not do, he had some of the mint drops—that Davis would not be elected this race. (and he a Republican at that, who made the banter,) but Mr. Otey not having the ready, had to go to Terre Haute first.

Be assured, we will do our duty for Henry Secrest to the last.

D.

PARKE COUNTY AND HER MINERALS.

—The Geological survey of our county by Dr. Brown continues to go on, and reveals much heretofore unknown wealth.

His predictions in regard to the value of minerals, taken in consideration with our location, water-power and agricultural advantages, have been, and are being more than verified.—*Parke Co. Repub.*

COAL AND GOLD.—The value of the coal annually mined in this country is nearly equal to the yearly production of gold in California, and, at the present rate of increase, the coal will soon be of greater value.

READ! READ!

How John G. Davis voted in the Ohio Contested Election Case.

[From the Sullivan Democrat, Aug. 27.]

According to the notes furnished us of the speeches made in this town week before last, by the Congressional candidates, the first thing alluded to by John G. Davis was his vote in the Ohio contested election case. He said he had heard it whispered about in private that he had voted for Campbell, the sitting member, to retain his seat. It was the second time that the charge had been intimated against him, and he indignantly denied it, saying it was unqualifiedly false. He proceeded to give a statement of the various forms in which the question came before the House, and of his votes thereon, none of which was taken down by our reporter.

As many of our readers may not be conversant with the circumstances of the contest, we will endeavor to state them. Lewis D. Campbell, a Republican of some prominence, obtained a certificate of election to a seat in Congress from the Third Ohio District, on a majority of nineteen votes. His competitor, Mr. Vallandigham, contested his election on the ground that Campbell had received the votes of thirty-two negroes and mulattoes. The constitution of Ohio requires that a voter shall be a citizen of the United States. This was the chief ground of the contest, though there were other points in the contestant's claim. The matter was referred to the Committee on Elections, and, after months of delay, two and probably three reports were presented. Mr. Harris, of Illinois, as chairman of the committee, reported in favor of sending the question back to the people. This was lost; and the question was then narrowed down to the simple proposition—Who shall represent the 3d District, Campbell or Vallandigham? Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, presented a lengthy report, sustaining the claim of the contestant, and offering a resolution "that Mr. Campbell is not entitled to a seat in the Thirty-fifth Congress, and that Mr. Vallandigham is entitled to the seat."

DAVIS VOTED AGAINST THIS PROPOSITION TO OUST LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, WHO WAS PROVED TO HAVE OBTAINED HIS SEAT BY THE AID OF NEGRO VOTES!! The question of referring back to the people was disposed of; it was narrowed down to one of the other; and though he may have previously voted against confirming Campbell in his seat, he well knew this would be a final vote and would either oust or confirm him in the seat. By that vote he expresses a preference for a Republican to a Democrat; and we ask Democratic voters to notice with whom he voted; the entire Republican delegation from Indiana are with John G. Davis.

The vote of the Indiana delegation on Mr. Lamar's resolution, is as follows: Yea—Messrs. English, Foley, Gregg, Hughes, and Niblack.

Nays—Messrs. Colfax, DAVIS, Kilgore, Pettit, and Wilson.

Davis' Republican friends here have always considered that he voted for Campbell, and have defended him in it. Since he denies it, we do not know what tack they will take.

Inconsistency of the Opposition.

Never has a party made a more ridiculous record than the Republican upon the Territorial policy of the country, as shown in the action of the Republican members of the last Congress in their votes upon the applications of Minnesota and Kansas for admission into the Union. The Cincinnati Enquirer, in an article upon the subject, makes the following forcible illustration of the inconsistency of the Republicans in their votes upon those applications:

Now what was the policy pursued by many of the Republicans in Congress in respect to these applications? They voted to keep the free State of Minnesota out of the Union, although she had a population of two hundred thousand people, but, at the same session, voted for a bill which allowed Kansas, which they now claim had but thirty-five thousand people, to come into the Union as a slave State, if it was the desire of her people so to do. In other words, this Republican party, which vaunts of its devotion to the interests of freedom and free States, declared, by its votes in Congress, that two hundred thousand people could not make a free State in Minnesota, but thirty-five thousand might make a slave State in Kansas.

The Rockville Republican man is angry with Secrest because he is in favor of tolerating a difference of opinion in the party. What right has he to make this objection to Secrest? Does he not do the same in his party? Do we hear him or any of the Republican papers denouncing the American party at this time, and especially those that act with them? Do they not therefore tolerate their peculiar opinions? Has he ever written one word of rebuke relative to the ultra abolition sentiments of G. W. Julian, and his friends—yet he and they vote, act and are part and parcel of the Republican party? Not one; yet he abuses Secrest because he don't abuse Democrats that differ with him on the Lecompton question. An editor must be hard run to be driven to the necessity of conjuring up such a silly and fallacious objection to an opponent. Why don't the editor abuse John G. Davis now like he did in 1856? Will he please give us an answer?

[Terre Haute Journal.]

Dead Issue.

The Lecompton Constitution has been voted down by the people of Kansas, under the provisions of the English bill.—It has now no legal existence, and is not worth the paper upon which it is written. Tom Corwin, lately nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Lecompton (Ohio) District, says of that question:

"This (Lecompton) question is decided. He considered it so. It was decided on Monday. He considered it a settlement of the question for years to come, and thought it time to come to the consideration of other questions of graver import."

This is the common-sense view of all men not willfully resolved to agitate the slavery question for party ends.—Whatever else may happen, this Lecompton can cut no figure in Kansas or elsewhere, except it be in the disreputable brain of restless, ambitious and designing demagogues. Should Kansas present a new Constitution formed for, emanating from, and approved by the people of that Territory, Congress will promptly admit her into the Union, and that must end the question for all time to come. Should such a Constitution be presented at the next session, or during the next Congress, this will be manifested as the judgment of the whole country.

While it is gratifying to see how a statesman like Corwin regards this dead issue, it is equally humiliating to look upon and listen to the buzzing of insect politicians, who try to manufacture sentiment out of this miserable Lecompton carcass, which is now as destitute of life as those demagogues are of honor and love of country. These whining creatures want some hobby, and having ridden themselves out of breath with Temperance fables, Main Law gymnastics, and negro equality, dressed up in grave clothes to frighten the victims of these manifold delusions. If political deception and cheating is to meet condign punishment in the next world, won't these rascals get a good roasting?

[Terre Haute Journal.]

Henry Secrest.

What honest anti-Lecompton Democrat can object to Henry Secrest, by far the ablest anti-Lecompton Democrat in the State, and to the platform of the convention which nominated him? Is he not more capable, more disinterested and more consistent in his political record than his opponent? Is he not more worthy, in every way, the support of the Democracy of his district? Davis seeks an alliance with and the support of the opposition party, in his district, not to advance the principles of his party, and to strengthen its organization, but for his personal aggrandizement merely, to accomplish which he is willing to disorganize and defeat a party who has honored him with public position for twenty years or more. Will any Democrat, who desires the supremacy of the Democratic policy in the Government, follow off and support a man who, after being honored by his party beyond his deserts, to keep himself in his position, will affiliate with Black Republicans to disorganize and defeat the party with whom he professes to be identified, and whose principles he professes to sustain?—*State Sentinel.*

Senator Douglas on the Stamp—A Scrap of His Early History.

In a speech at Winchester, Illinois, delivered on the 7th inst., Mr. Douglas said: Twenty-five years ago I entered this town on foot, with my coat upon my arm, without an acquaintance in a thousand miles, and without knowing where I could get money to pay a week's board. Here I made the first six dollars I ever earned in my life, and obtained the first regular occupation that I ever pursued. For the first time in my life I then felt that the responsibilities of manhood were upon me, although I was under age, for I had none to advise with, and knew no one upon whom I had a right to call for assistance or for friendship. Here I found the then settlers of the country my friends—my first start in life was taken here, not only as a private citizen, but my first election to public office by the people was conferred upon me by those whom I am now addressing and by their fathers. A quarter of a century has passed, and that penniless boy stands before you with his heart full and gushing with the sentiments which such associations and recollections necessarily inspire.

A Hard Luck.

The poetical Judge Hackleman, Republican candidate for Congress in the 4th District, in speaking of the extravagance of Mr. Buchanan's administration, at Smelter's Mill, said it was the most extravagant one that we have ever had, expending \$104,000,000 per year. He referred to Mr. Pierce's administration as an economical one, but \$54,000,000 per year. Judge Holmen, in answer to the poetical Judge's statement, read an article from the *Rushville Republican*, of 1856, with Hackleman's mark (Y) to it, which labored to show that Mr. Pierce was the most extravagant President we ever had. The article fairly proved that Mr. Pierce had expended \$100,000,000 annually for governmental expenses. A this was something that Hackleman was not expecting, and if a bombshell had exploded in his face he could not have looked worse.—*Rushville Jacksonian.*

LIBERAL.

The whole amount of money for charitable purposes given away during his lifetime by the late Amos Lawrence, of Mass. is said to be six hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars.

From the Bowling Green Democrat.

The Difference.

The question is frequently asked, what is the difference between John G. Davis and Henry Secrest?

We think we can see several important matters of difference between them, either of which would have the effect to make Democrats vote for Mr. Secrest, and abolitionists and disorganizers of various parties, support Mr. Davis.

Mr. Secrest is an honorable and devoted Democrat, true to his party, and is the regular nominee.

Davis is a bolter, false to his friends, false to his party, corrupt and designing in policy, and will not redeem his pledges.

Two years ago he avowed upon the stump that he would never ask the people to elect him again. He pledged himself to come home and work for his party. These pledges he has violated, and is now conspiring with the enemies of the party to defeat his best and most devoted friend. Mr. Secrest is laboring to heal a defection in our ranks, by a manly and Democratic canvass. Mr. Davis is hugging the enemies of the party, trading its most distinguished champions, and disturbing its peace for his own personal aggrandizement.

Mr. Secrest is a high-toned gentleman, and Davis is a petty, intriguing, demagogue, ready at all times to slaughter his friends and betray his party, if he can thereby promote his own interest.

Secrest is democratic upon the Dred Scott decision, and Davis is an advocate of the abolition views upon that decision. Mr. Davis is not satisfied with all that his party has done for him, is not content to take a modest refusal of further favors, but desires to "force himself upon an unwilling party," contrary to his own professed love of popular sovereignty.

Mr. Secrest did not intrigue for the nomination, did not pack the convention, nor prepare a pretty speech of acceptance at the Stewart House to recite, when Otey and Peet and that ilk had juggled him into the nomination, but Mr. Davis did.

These are a part of the differences between the men, and at the next election the difference will be that Davis is defeated and Mr. Secrest triumphantly elected.

The English "Swindle."

The opposition are eternally harping upon what they term the "English Swindle." Now, we would like to know what they mean by this polite phrase, "English Swindle." So far as we are concerned, we cannot discover that it is anything but this: It "swindled" the people of Kansas into the opportunity to vote on the adoption or rejection of their Constitution, into the exercise of the right of popular sovereignty, and will "swindle" Kansas into the Union as a free State, whenever she presents herself with a legally enacted constitution, expressing the will of her people. The Republicans call the giving of the right to the people of Kansas to exercise popular sovereignty a "swindle" of the people! We opine the people of all new Territories will be willing to let the Democrats thus "swindle" them, as often as they wish to form constitutions. We close with this question: Do the Republicans hold that it is a swindle to permit the people to vote upon their own constitutions?

[State Sentinel.]

A Fat Woman in Trouble.

A day or two since, just after the express train left Stamford, a rat ran amidst the feet of the passengers, and criminally took a sudden rise. The old rat successfully avoided all the kicks and thrusts, and disappeared under the seat of a fat woman, who sat half a sleep. A committee of one, self-appointed, suggested to the fat lady the propriety of rising to enable them to find the rat, but she declined. Again she was requested to rise, but she positively refused.

At this point, the lady gave a roll, one or two spasmodic kicks, and the two hundred and fifty pounder shot out of her seat like a skyrocket, upsetting babies and bandboxes, crushing crinolines and beavers, landing about six feet from her seat upon a little old man, whom she nearly smothered, besides knocking off his wig and otherwise disarranging his toilet—upon which he remarked to himself, that she had better "simmer down" and join the circus.

After vigorously shaking her dress, amidst the laughter of the passengers, she regained her seat, and the huge mass of crinolines commenced to settle to its proper place, and quiet was once more restored, when one of "the boys" burst out into a "horse laugh." The whole car exploded, the fat woman joined in, and the rat vamoosed.—*Hartford Times.*

NOT GUILTY.

Our readers will recollect the case of Sophia Gregg, a widow woman of Rockville, who was arrested on suspicion of infanticide, by throwing her child in the well. She has recently been on her trial in the Parke Circuit Court, and we learn from the *Republican* that the verdict of the jury was not guilty, and she was cleared.

A SINGULAR CASE OF FANATICISM.

Mrs. Chadwick, wife of Mr. George Chadwick, of Peekskill Hollow, Putnam county, N. Y., recently cut off her hand, between the wrist and elbow, whilst laboring under religious excitement. She had recently been frequently heard to say: "If thine hand offend thee, cut it off." The wound is a terrible one, and her recovery is doubtful.

Horace Greeley is to deliver an address before the Fayette County Agricultural Society at Connersville, on September 8th, the second day of the Fair.

Life Song.

BY JOHN A. WILLIS.

There are many things in common,
And we all must give and take—
Still each heart doth hold some secret,
Which the lips refuse to wake!

There are thoughts we never whisper,
Though they oft may claim a sigh!
There are fancies, silly fancies,
Which the world's too poor to buy!

There are pleasures which are sweeter
For being all unknown;
There are sorrows which are sorrows
But to one breast alone!

And to many a grave-side, Memory,
Whilst other thoughts do sleep,
With secret, silent step steals off,
Unseen to watch and weep!

For every breast its toombs hath,
Mong humble or the proud,
With many a quaint inscription
Which is never read aloud!

A SCHOOLMASTER'S STORY.

A LESSON FOR TEACHERS AND PUPILS.

"When I taught a district school," said he, "I adopted as a principle to give as few rules as possible. I had, however, one standing rule, which was, 'strive under all circumstances to do right,' and the text of right, under all circumstances, was the golden rule, 'All things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them.'"

"If an offense was committed, it was my invariable practice to ask, 'Was it right?' 'Was it as you would be done by?'"

"All my experience and observation have convinced me that no act of a pupil ought to be regarded as an offense, unless it be when measured by the standard of the golden rule. During the last year of my teaching the only tests I ever applied to an act of which it was necessary to judge, were those of the above questions. By this course I gained many important advantages."

In the first place, the plea, "You have not made any rule against it," which for a long time was a terrible burden to me, lost all its power.

In the second place, by keeping constantly before the scholar, as a standard of action, the single text of right and wrong as one which they were to apply to themselves, I was enabled to cultivate in them a deep feeling of personal responsibility.

In the third place I got a stronger hold upon their feelings, and acquired a new power of cultivating and directing them.

In the fourth place, I had the satisfaction of seeing them become more truthful, honest, trustworthy and manly in their intercourse with each other, with me, and with their friends.

Once, however, I was sadly puzzled by an application of the principle, by one of my scholars, George Jones, a large boy, who, partly through a false feeling of honor, and partly through a feeling of stubbornness, refused to give me some information. The circumstances were these:

A scholar had played some tricks which interrupted the exercises. As was my custom, I called on the one who had done the mischief, to come forward. As no one started, I repeated the request, but with no success. Finding that the culprit would not confess his guilt, I asked George if he knew who had committed the offense.

"I did not do it," was the reply.

"But do you know who did?"

"Yes, sir."

"Who was it?"

"I do not wish to tell."

"But you must tell. It is my duty to ask, and yours to answer me."

"I cannot do it," said George, firmly.

"Then you must stop with me after school."

He stopped as requested, but nothing which I could urge would induce him to reveal anything. At last out of patience with what I believed to be the obstinacy of the boy, I said:

"Well, George, I have born with you as long as I can, and you must either tell me or be punished."

With a triumphant look, as though conscious that he had cornered me by an application of my favorite rule, he replied, "I can't tell you because it would not be right. The boy would not like to have me tell of him, and I'll do as I'd be done by."

A few years earlier I should have deemed a reply thus given as an insult, and should have resented it accordingly; but experience and reflection had taught me the folly of this, and that one of the most important applications of my oft quoted rule was—to judge of the nature of others as I would have them judge of mine. Yet, for the moment I was staggered. His plan was plausible; I did not see in what respect it was fallacious. I felt that it would not do to retreat from my position, and suffer the offender to escape, and yet, that I should do a great injustice by compelling a boy to do a thing if he really believed it to be wrong.

After a little pause, I said, "Well, George, I do not wish you to do anything which is wrong, or which conflicts with your golden rule. We will leave this for to-night, and perhaps you will alter your mind before to-morrow."

I saw him privately before school and found him more firm in his refusal than ever. After the devotional exercises of the morning, I began to question the scholars—as was my wont—on the va-

rious points of duty, and gradually led the conversation to the golden rule.

"Who," I asked, "are the persons to whom, as the members of this school, ought you to do as ye would be done by? Your parents, who support and send you here? your schoolmates who are engaged in the same work with yourselves? the citizens of the town who, by taxing themselves, raise money to pay the expenses of this school, the school committee, who take so great an interest in your welfare? your teacher, or the scholar who carelessly or wilfully commits some offense against good order?"

A hearty "yes," was responded to every question except the last, at which they were silent.

Then addressing George, I said: "Yesterday I asked you who had committed a certain offense. You refused to tell me, because you thought it would not be doing as you would be done by. I now wish you to reconsider the subject. On one side are your parents, your schoolmates, the citizens of this town, the school committee, and your teacher, all deeply interested in everything affecting the prosperity of this school. On the other side is the boy who, by this act has shown himself ready to injure all these. To which party will you do as ye would be done by?"

After a moment's pause he said, "To the first; it was William Brown who did it."

My triumph, or rather the triumph of principle, was complete; and the lesson was as deeply felt by the other members of the school as by him for whom it was especially designed.—*Prof. Robt. Allen.*

MURDER IN KNOX COUNTY.—The Vincennes Sun says that a fiendish murder was committed in Decker township, in that county, on Thursday morning. A man named Smith made his wife get up in the morning and go for a bucket of water. Smith arose soon after and went out, was absent some time, and on his return, his wife not having come back to the house, sent his little son to the spring to look for her. The boy returned in a few moments and said she was dead, when the father and son went out and found her lying dead, with her face in a small pool of water a few inches deep, some three feet below the spring, with the bucket partly filled. A large gash in the back part of her head indicated that she had been knocked insensible and held in the pool until dead. It is supposed that Smith had done the deed, as by his own story he had passed directly by the spot where the body was found. He was proceeding to bury her in a rough box, when his brother arrived from Mt. Carmel, Ill., and charged him with the murder. Smith was arrested and examined before a justice of the peace of Decker township, and the evidence not being adduced was cleared, when he immediately left for "parts unknown." After the fact was concluded the witnesses appeared, among whom was Smith's brother, who emphatically charged him with the murder, and that he also murdered his first wife.

BROOKLOCKER CAUGHT.—Sheriff Foudray and Deputy Sheriff Hitchcock receiving tidings about ten days since that Henry Brooklocker, one of the prisoners who escaped from the Marion county jail on the 25th of March last, was in Leavenworth, Kansas, they immediately proceeded to that place for the purpose of capturing him. They succeeded in getting hold of him, and putting him in irons, started from Leavenworth on Friday last—taking the Missouri River to St. Louis, and arriving in this city last evening at 6 o'clock by the Terre Haute and St. Louis Railroad. Brooklocker is now at his old quarters in the jail, and will have his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court. He is the third one of the escaped prisoners recaptured. Wood, the first one, was sent to the penitentiary at the recent term of the United States District Court, and Shears, the second one, is now in Lockport, New York, awaiting a trial for counterfeiting.—*Indianapolis Jour.*

A TRAGEDY AT KNIGHTSTOWN, IND.

—The Indiana True Republican, of the 19th inst., says:—

The citizens of the quiet little village of Knightstown were thrown into the most intense excitement on Friday evening, by the discovery that Miss Ann Ragan, daughter of a respectable widow lady of that place, had been most foully murdered.

On Thursday evening the deceased was taken ill, and continued to grow rapidly worse until Friday, when she died while in a severe convulsion. On Saturday morning a post mortem examination was held, and it was ascertained that an abortion had been produced upon the body of the young girl, by mechanical means.

Since the perpetration of this dark act we have seen the principal actor in it, in a company of respectable men, laughing gaily and talking lightly. This was the day after her burial, and there was no shrinking back among those men, though the plague was among them.—And why should they shrink? Her blood is upon his hands; but then you know his fine kid gloves will hide all that.

DR. G. W. PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.

—From the Cincinnati Daily Commercial, of Jan. 3, 1857: From the respectability and responsibility of the names which appear in the advertisement of Dr. G. W. Phillips' Cough Syrup, in our columns, we cannot doubt that it possesses superior virtues in the cure of diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest. To those suffering with any of those afflictions, we would say it is deserving of a trial.



Greencastle, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State,
TANIEL MCCLURE, of Morgan.
Auditor of State,
JOHN W. DODD, of Grant.
Treasurer of State,
NATHAN F. CUNNINGHAM, of Vigo.
Superintendent of Public Instruction,
SAMUEL L. RUGG, of Allen.
Attorney General,
JOSEPH E. McDONALD, of Montgomery.
Supreme Judges,
1st Dist.—JAMES L. WORDEN, of Whitley.
2nd "—ANDREW DAVISON, of Decatur.
3rd "—SAMUEL PERKINS, of Marion.
4th "—JAMES M. HANNA, of Vigo.

DISTRICT NOMINATIONS.

For Congress,
HENRY SECREST, of Putnam.
For Judge of Circuit Court,
SOLOMON CLAYPOOL, of Vigo.
For Circuit Prosecutor,
JUSTICE S. BACHELDER, of Putnam.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

Good for 500 Majority.
For Representatives,
DELANA E. WILLIAMSON,
ANDERSON GORDON.
For Sheriff,
SOLOMON AKERS.
For Treasurer,
CHARLES D. JOHNSTON.
For Commissioner,
RICHARD SINKLER.
For Surveyor,
ELISHA COWGILL.

Congressional Appointments.

Messrs. SECREST and DAVIS, candidates for Congress, will address the people at the following times and places:

VIGO COUNTY.

Brooks' Mill, Nevins township—On Monday, Sept. 6th, at one o'clock.
Lockport—Tuesday, Sept. 7th, at one o'clock.

Hartford—Wednesday, Sept. 8th, at one o'clock.
Middletown—Thursday, Sept. 9th, at one o'clock.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Fairbanks—Friday, Sept. 10th, at one o'clock.
Graysville—Saturday, Sept. 11th, at one o'clock.

Lebanon—Monday, Sept. 13th, at one o'clock.
Carlisle—Tuesday, Sept. 14th, at one o'clock.

Cass township—Wednesday, Sept. 15th, at one o'clock.

CLAY COUNTY.

Centerville—Thursday, Sept. 16th, at one o'clock.
Friendly Grove Meeting House—Friday, Sept. 17th, at one o'clock.

Washington School House—Saturday, Sept. 18th, at one o'clock.

The appointments immediately to succeed those now published, will likely be for Clay and Owen counties. Putnam county, according to the present understanding, will not be canvassed until October.

Our advice from every portion of the District continues, as heretofore, to be most flattering. The canvass just closed in Parke and Vermillion has strengthened Mr. Secrest more than 500 votes. Wherever our gallant standard-bearer appears, he is enthusiastically received; every speech he makes adds to his array of friends, and will swell his majority. The present prospect is, that Davis will be beaten more than two thousand votes!

Those idle fellows who have no business except electioneering for John G. Davis, and no visible means of support except as they may draw upon their political master for funds, do up the lying and wind work of the canvass to perfection. The more desperate Davis' chances become, the louder they brag and blow. They now claim that Davis will carry every county in the District! Sensible men, who listen, laugh at their ravings.

The gentlemen who furnish editorial articles for Brown's Banner ought to write more legibly, so as to avoid the ludicrous blunders which appear in their articles when put in print. Brown has not brains enough to discover these blunders, when reading the proof. In illustration of what we mean, some fellow tries to write the word "cunning." Brown makes it read "cuning." Another fellow wants to speak of "the valor of a colonel who entered the ring after the fight was over." Brown makes his production read "the valor of a column who entered the ring after the fight was over." And elsewhere he makes the same article still more senseless in this way: "The epithet 'lie' is lavished round digs up from the grave," &c. Do, gentlemen, please write legibly—so that your articles will read sensibly, even though they be destitute of truth.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD DISASTER.—A shocking accident occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, twelve miles above Pittsburgh, on Wednesday night last. The passenger train, with a car attached containing a party returning from a camp meeting, had reached the point above mentioned, when the rear car was thrown from the track by the breaking of a cross bar connecting the brakes. The car was precipitated down a steep embankment, turning over twice. A young lady of Pittsburgh was killed instantly, and many others badly injured.

The Hog Cholera is prevailing in Henry county. There will not be pork enough to supply home consumption.

Recent Speeches and other Matters.

Messrs. Secrest and Davis closed the canvass of Parke county on Tuesday last at Roseville. There has been a complete revolution in Parke. Instead of 800 or 1000 majority for Davis, that county will most likely cast her vote for Secrest. So badly alarmed are the Davis men, that they have imported Henry S. Lane into Parke with the view of controlling the Quaker vote. It is no go, with them. They may as well come down.

Common Pleas Court was in session at Bowling-Green last week, collecting together citizens from every portion of Clay. Judge Franklin made a speech on Wednesday night, D. E. Williamson, Esq., on Thursday night, and Senator Johnson on Friday. These speeches were argumentative, able, and well received. In Clay, political affairs are right, and getting better every day. Secrest's majority will more likely exceed, than fall under 400. Speaking of Clay, we must not omit to mention her democratic convention of the 20th ult. It was large, harmonious and enthusiastic; pledged the democracy of Clay to "stand by the democratic organization, yield obedience to its usages, and support its regular nominees," and adjourned with "three deafening cheers for Henry Secrest." The following ticket nominated is said, by good judges, to be excellent, in fact unexceptionable:

For Representative—Jesse B. Yocum;
Treasurer—Elias Helton;
Sheriff—Jephtha M. Allington;
Coroner—William Moore;
Commissioner—John Short;
County Surveyor—John H. Davis.

Senator Johnson, owing to a violent attack of sickness in his family, was unable to fill his appointment for speaking at Reelsville, on Thursday of last week. Justice Bachelder, our excellent nominee for Circuit Prosecutor, appeared in his stead, and for an hour and a quarter entertained a large audience with an able and old-fashioned democratic speech.

The Putnam county canvass, for the present, is suspended. Nevertheless our friends are active and zealous—and every thing bids fair for a handsome majority for the entire Democratic ticket.

The "8 by 10" says Secrest never participates in County Conventions in favor of one man and against another.

Banner.

—This is another of Brown's lies. The Press never said any such thing. It did say that Mr. Secrest had not thus participated in favor of one democrat against another. And it spoke knowingly. The instance of interference, cited by the Banner, was to break up a coalition which was being formed by a few Democrats with the Know Nothings—a coalition formed without the knowledge of the Democratic party of this county, and which secured the nomination of a then Know Nothing, Mr. Kercheval, in a democratic convention, for an important county office. At that time, Mr. Secrest was not in the convention. Upon learning of the nomination, he went before the convention, as a delegate from Washington township, and stated that he had no objection personally to the nominee; that if Mr. Kercheval stood upon the democratic platform, he would cheerfully support him; but that if he still maintained the Know Nothing or American doctrines, in antagonism to Democracy, he should feel constrained to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the nomination in question was made. The nominee, Mr. Kercheval, was sent for. He came, and proclaimed himself boldly an American, in the party acceptance of that term, and refused to endorse the platforms of the Democracy. With these new facts before the convention, Mr. Secrest's motion to reconsider the vote nominating Mr. Kercheval was carried almost unanimously. The convention then nominated Mr. Woodruff, our present Auditor, in the place of Mr. Kercheval.

The Banner boasts that it "can give other instances equally as glaring." No doubt of it. There will be no difficulty in producing glaring instances of Mr. Secrest's devotion to Democracy, and hostility to Know Nothingism.

The Banner's buggaboo may be compressed into a nutshell. Mr. Kercheval, an avowed Know Nothing, was being nominated by a democratic convention for an important county office. Mr. Secrest interfered to prevent such an unnatural coalition, and was thanked by the Democracy of Putnam for so doing. Mr. Kercheval is now a democrat. As such, he will be cheerfully supported by Mr. Secrest for any office to which the Democracy may nominate him.

Can the Banner man get these facts through his wool?

The editor of the Indianapolis National Democrat, the other day, attended a Republican convention at Terre Haute. A pretty place for a democratic editor! He apologizes for not visiting the editor of the republican Express, by saying that he was "lying around" the court house, and disliked to intrude upon Hudson's Republican labors on convention day. He has been lying around and about everything he saw and heard in Terre Haute and the 7th District, ever since that visit. His paper furnishes, just now, a great many desirable items to dirty Republican sheets.

At this late day, Brown has placed in his columns the Republican State and County ticket. But we see nothing of the name of his candidate for Congress. Come, sir, let us have his name.

Newspapers of the 7th District.

There are ten newspapers published in this district,—and it may be a matter of interest to the reader to learn how they stand related to the present Congressional Canvass.

For John G. Davis, are the following papers: The "Rockville Republican," of Parke county; the "Hoosier State," of Vermillion county; the "Wabash Express" and "Union," of Vigo county; and the "Republican Banner," of Putnam county.

For Henry Secrest are the following papers: The "Terre Haute Journal," of Vigo county; the "Sullivan Democrat," of Sullivan county; the "Democrat," of Clay county; and the "Indiana Press," of Putnam county.

Three of the papers supporting Davis, to-wit: the Express, Republican and Banner, are rampant diabolical, black, black-republican papers. The Hoosier State is a pretended neutral paper, with Republican proclivities; and the Union is the know-nothing organ for western Indiana. While all these papers are violently opposed to Democracy, they all support John G. Davis for Congress. Why is this? How does it happen? We should like for some man, who regards Mr. Davis as a reliable Democrat, to answer these questions. While all these opposition papers support John G. Davis, not one democratic paper supports him. How is this—if John G. Davis be a reliable Democrat? While all these opposition papers support John G. Davis, not one them, with the exception of the Hoosier State, has the temerity to hoist his name to the head of its columns as its standard bearer. How is this? Why don't these papers make a bold, manly fight? Why don't they show their colors? We will give the reason. They are conscious of being at dirty work—disgraceful for Republicans—and are ashamed of it. They want to leave behind no trace which will in the future fasten upon them the stigma, that in 1858 John G. Davis was their candidate for Congress. And the Republican leaders of the district dodge with equal skillfulness. They have maneuvered until John G. Davis is fastened upon them as their candidate for Congress—yet in all the conventions they have held this year, in town, or township, or county, not a single resolution has been adopted indorsing or complementing Mr. Davis, or pledging to him Republican support. And why? Simply for two reasons. One is this: the honest masses of Republicans would have rebelled at the attempt; and the other is, that the leaders, like their presses, have no desire to leave a trace of their folly behind them.

But to recur to the Davis newspapers, of this district. The kind of support they extend to Davis is diversified. The editor of the Wabash Express says but little, but loans the use of his columns to dirty correspondents. The editor of the Union blows hot and then blows cold. Of late, however, he is becoming warmed up in the Davis cause. The editor of the Hoosier State is disposed to deal fairly, and from the tone of his editorials—except those supposed to be written by Davis himself—a reader would regard him as entirely indifferent as to the result of the election. The Rockville Republican and Putnam Republican Banner pitch in with a good will, and a recklessness that would disgrace any but the editors of those papers.

The four democratic papers in this district all support Mr. Secrest; and saving and excepting the Press, of which we are not disposed to boast, they are all making a capital fight. In times of Lecompton and anti-Lecompton, the Journal, Sullivan Democrat and Press were firmly anti-Lecompton; the Clay County Democrat was Lecompton. Now, that Lecompton is no more, they all fight with in the pale of the Democratic organization, for popular sovereignty—the rights of the people to regulate their institutions in their own way—for Democracy, and the success of the democratic nominees.

There is one other paper in this District—the "Valley Times," Republican, and published at Worthington in Greene county. This paper is not in favor of either Mr. Davis or Mr. Secrest, but says that if driven to the necessity of making a choice between evils, it will choose Mr. Secrest.

This glance at the newspapers in the 7th district will give the reader a correct idea of the sentiments of the voters of the district. The democrats are well united; while of the opposition, some are enthusiastic for Davis, others are lukewarm, and others bitterly opposed to him. In Indiana there are about 80 democratic newspapers. Upon the question of Lecompton or anti-Lecompton, nineteen-twentieths of these papers were anti-Lecompton, and yet every one of them, with one single exception, warmly advocates the election of Henry Secrest. The exception we speak of is the National Democrat, of Indianapolis, a paper started principally by John G. Davis, and mainly owned by him.

Brown closes a bragging paragraph in this emphatic manner:

"That looks a great deal like carrying Parke—don't it?"

—No! but it looks a great deal like a whopper!

Brown has a great reverence for the truth—a very great reverence for the truth—he keeps about two years distant from it all the time!

Within Two Years of the Truth!

As usual, the Banner of this week is filled to overflowing with falsehoods. After glancing over them, a gentleman remarked to us, on yesterday, that Brown had not brains enough to tell a respectable lie. We believe this to be true—hence we do not feel that there is any occasion for taking up his editorials, serials, and pointing out the innumerable falsehoods they contain. We must, however, compliment Brown upon an evidence of improvement in his last issue. He comes within two years of telling a single truth, and that is the nearest he has come to an editorial truth during our acquaintance with him. Within two years of the truth! Surely Brown is gaining in veracity. There is yet faint hope for him under the saving hymnal clause—

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return."

This coming within two years of the truth is in relation to Judge Claypool. Brown says Judge Claypool was in the Legislature when the bill passed chartering the Bank of the State, and voted for it. That charter passed during the session of 1855; Judge Claypool was never in the Legislature, or about it, until 1857; hence he had no part nor lot in the passage of the bank charter. As the only tendency toward truth in Brown's article, is in locating the time of Judge Claypool's service in the Legislature, he comes within just two years of it. With Brown, impudence and ignorance are tributary to an inordinate propensity for lying.

Strange Admittances.

Let a Democrat disgrace himself—prove unworthy of democratic countenance, confidence and support, and the political miscreant of the Banner at once elapses him to his bosom as a cherished and trusted friend. If he becomes infamous, he is not only cherished, but defended by Brown. This is aptly illustrated in the case of one Otey. His treachery to Democracy renders him very near and dear to the renegade Brown, and his Richmond post-office adventures, an account of which we published last week, copied from the Indiana State Sentinel, open to Otey the very core of Brown's affections. They are hail fellows, well met. What honest man would not wish to be delivered from such fellowship!

Brown is greatly worried! The reminiscences of his past perfidy and political tergiversation, which we bring to light from week to week, sorely trouble him. He attempts to dodge the force of an article which we copied last week from his editorial columns of 1852, with "C. W. Brown, editor," in glaring letters at the head of the column, by saying that he did not write the article in question. Who said he did? We never suspected him of writing anything as sensible as that article. Nobody suspected him of writing the editorials which appeared under his name in 1852, nor is he suspected of writing the editorials which appear in his dirty Banner of 1858. But then, as now, he was and is responsible for them, so far as responsibility can attach to so worthless a creature; and if he had a spark of manliness in his composition, he would not strive to avoid their force, when cornered, by skulking behind anonymous correspondents!

Henry Secrest says if he shall be elected, he will vote against the repeal of the English bill. Of course he is no Lecompton man.—Rockville Rep.

The repeal of the English bill, if it would have any effect at all, would be to reinstate, in full force, the Lecompton constitution, which, under the English bill, has been voted down by an overwhelming majority of the people of Kansas. Mr. Secrest is not in favor of thus resurrecting Lecompton.

Mr. Davis, in the outset of this campaign, boldly and loudly advocated the repeal of the English bill. That was a leading hobby with him. He has since become convinced of its utter absurdity, and now denies, when it is charged upon him, that he ever advocated the repeal of the English bill.

He went off half-cocked to tickle Republicans, and now "takes water" to keep from being laughed at.

Brag, and blow, and bluster!—Bluster, and blow, and brag! In Sullivan county Davis men vociferate that Davis will carry Putnam by 500 or 600 votes! In Putnam county Davis men boast that Davis will reduce Secrest's majority in Sullivan to 500, to 300, or to nothing, according to the credulity of the man they talk to. One Davis-instrument in Sullivan, under the guise of friendship for Secrest, talks despondingly of Secrest's prospects in Sullivan; and, thereupon, the hue and cry is raised, that Davis is doing wonders in that county. It is all gammon—all a piece of systematic boasting and bragadoocio for effect. We have full advices, late and reliable, from Sullivan, and Secrest's strength in that county is now increasing every day. His majority will be over 800!

Brown has a remarkable fondness for blacksmiths. He lauds Smiley to the skies, and supports him because he was once a blacksmith. Smiley had better look out. He is not the first blacksmith Brown has wheeled. According to Patrick, he (Brown) used all his flattery and cunning upon a poor blacksmith in Clay county until he succeeded in villainously defrauding the said blacksmith and his helpless family out of their "little all." Smiley, look out! Brown may have designs upon you.

Indiana Congressional Candidates.

The following list comprises all the candidates for Congress in this State, who are now before the people for election:

First District—Wm. E. Niblack, (Democrat); Alvin P. Hovey, (Independent).
Second Dist.—Wm. H. English, (Dem.); John M. Wilson, (Opposition).
Third Dist.—James Hughes, (Dem.); Wm. McKee Dunn, (Opp.); George W. Carr, (Anti-Lecompton).
Fourth Dist.—Wm. S. Holman, (Dem.); Pleasant A. Hackleman, (Opp.).
Fifth Dist.—David Kilgore, (Opp.).
Sixth Dist.—Wm. M. Ray, (Dem.); Albert G. Porter, (Opp.).
Seventh Dist.—Henry Secrest, (Dem.); John G. Davis, (Ind.).
Eighth Dist.—John W. Blake, (Dem.); James Wilson, (Opp.).
Ninth Dist.—John C. Walker, (Dem.); Schuyler Colfax, (Opp.).
Tenth Dist.—Reuben J. Dawson, (Dem.); Charles Case, (Opp.).
Eleventh Dist.—J. R. Coffroth, (Dem.); John U. Pettit, (Opp.).

First Telegraph in the United States.

Ex-President Fillmore in his speech at Niagara Falls, on the reception of the messages of the President and Queen, referred to the period when he was chairman of the committee of ways and means in the House of Representatives—when Prof. Morse sought aid from Congress to test the practicability of telegraphing. Mr. Fillmore made a favorable report for an appropriation of \$30,000. It was received with derision by a large number of Congressmen, who scouted the idea of talking by telegraph, and offered all sorts of amendments designed to defeat the bill. The bill passed, and a line from Washington to Baltimore was soon ready for operation. The first dispatch from Baltimore announced the nomination of Silas Wright for President, by the democratic convention then in session: the second dispatch announced his declension. Mr. Fillmore remarked that Prof. Morse was, like most men of genius, in advance of the age. He looked back with pleasure upon this incident in the early history of telegraphic enterprise, and had ever since taken a great interest in its progress, and was most happy to be able to mingle his congratulations with the citizens of Niagara Falls upon the success of the great enterprise of modern times.

[Baltimore Sun.]

PIMPLES and BLOTCHES are the result of impure blood. The blood becomes thick and clogged. The skin is not able to cast off the impurities so important to health. How many young men and women we see with their faces covered with pimples and blotches, who are endeavoring to remove them by the use of soaps and washes of various kinds. This is very dangerous and should never be practiced by persons desirous of good health. Mothers who have children afflicted with sores and eruptions should never dry them up by external applications, for in this way they will drive in the humors and produce ill health for the child during its whole life time.—There is no mother that likes to see her children afflicted with feeble health.

Morse's Indian Root Pills are prepared expressly for the cure of eruptions of the skin, such as Pimples, Blotches, Sores, &c. They cleanse the blood of all impurities, producing a beautiful, clear and healthy skin, so much admired by all people of taste and refinement.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicines.

RAILROAD DECISION.—The Maryland Court of Appeals, in the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, vs. Wm. Lamborne, has decided that the Railroad Companies in that State are not responsible for injuries done to cattle and stock by their cars, in any case in which cattle, &c., are on the railway track through any negligence or fault on the part of the owners of them; that the owner of cattle is bound to keep them in an enclosure or in custody at his peril; for every entry of them on another's possessions is a trespass, and this law applies as well to the intrusion of cattle and horses upon the land over which a Railroad Company is entitled to its franchise, as to the property of a private owner.

Notice.
Hon. RICHARD W. THOMPSON will address the citizens of Putnam county, on the politics of the day, at the Court House in Greencastle, on Saturday, the 11th day of September, 1858, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. All men of every party are invited to come and hear. 2*

DIED.

Suddenly, on Monday last, at his residence near Fillmore, WM. LEACHMAN, aged about 60 years.

On Tuesday evening last, at his residence in Washington township, Mr. JAMES TORR, aged about 70 years.

The above decedents were early settlers of Putnam county from Kentucky, and both lived respected and died lamented.

GREENCASTLE TIME TABLE.

TERRE HAUTE & RICHMOND R. R.
GOING EAST. GOING WEST.
1st Train—2.51 A.M. 1st Train—12.50 A.M.
2d " 8.55 A.M. 2d " 9.28 A.M.
3d " 4.42 P.M. 3d " 1.58 P.M.
The 2d Train East and the 2d and 3d West are accommodations, and stop at all stations. The 1st and 3d Trains East stop only at Brazil, Greencastle and Cartersburg.
The 1st Train West stops at Plainfield, Cartersburg, Belleville, Clayton, Cartersville, Fillmore, Greencastle, Reels and Brazil.
NEW ALBANY & SALEM R. R.
Trains leave Depot foot of Crawfordsville at, daily, as follows:
DEPARTURES.
Going North—First train.....10 A.M.
Second train.....8.53 P.M.
Going South.....8.30 A.M.
ARRIVALS.
From North—First train.....8 A.M.
Second train.....7.20 P.M.
From South.....8.53 P.M.
MAIL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.
Eastern—Leaves daily at 8.15 A.M.; arrives at 2.30 P.M.
Western—Leaves daily at 1.15 P.M.; arrives at 9.30 A.M.
Southern, per N. A. & S. R. R.—Leaves daily at 7 A.M.; arrives at 8.30 P.M.
Northern—Leaves daily at 10 A.M.; arrives at 7.30 P.M.
Montezuma and Rockville—Leaves daily at 7 A.M.; arrives at 6 P.M.
Covington, via Morton—Leaves every Thursday at 8 A.M.; arrives on Saturday at 6 P.M.
Rockville, via Brownstown—Leaves every Friday at 8 A.M.; arrives on Saturday at 6 P.M.
OFFICE HOURS.
Office opens at 7 A.M.; closes at 7 P.M.
Opens at 9 o'clock A.M. on Sundays, and closes half an hour later.
E. R. KERCHEVAL, P. M.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

During the week ending Friday, Sept. 3.
August 26—To Milton Lafollett and Eliza Beth J. Grider.
August 30—To Lewis E. Hill and Sarah E. Fitzsimmons.
August 31—To Jonathan Pruett and Martha E. Steele.
September 1—To Stephen Fulk and Nancy Bundy.
September 2—To Joseph Edwards and Mary E. Apple.
September 2—To George W. Wolverton and Harriet F. Denny.

We invite the attention of the sick and afflicted to the advertisements in our columns of Dr. Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla, and Gridley's Salt Rheum and Tetter Ointment, Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam, Dr. Baker's Specific, Dr. Hooper's Female Cordial, and Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer. These medicines are prepared by a thoroughly educated Physician, Chemist and Pharmacist, so that all can rely upon them as being safe and effectual in curing the diseases for which they are recommended. They are standard remedies, and can be found in nearly every Drug and Apothecary store in the United States.

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New Advertisements.

Second Arrival of Drugs!

THE undersigned, grateful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last two years, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greencastle and vicinity, that he has just returned from the East, where he has purchased the largest stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

ever brought to this market—all of which he offers for sale at the lowest prices. Having already sold a heavy stock this season (this being the second of the season), brought here some two months since, we feel satisfied of being enabled to sell at lower rates and on better terms than any other house west of the Mountains. We therefore invite all who are in want of any article in our line, to give us a call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere. CONRAD COOK, Druggist, Greencastle, Sept. 4, 1858.

THE "HOOSIER CORNER" RE-FITTED!!

WE would respectfully announce to the people of Putnam county, that we have refitted our room on the N. W. corner of the Public Square, and have gained considerably more room. We are now using the whole house for Drugs, and have it literally filled from top to bottom, among which we may enumerate—

200 kegs pure, prime White Lead, (warranted as such).
50 " White Zinc
500 gall. Linseed Oil
300 " Fish "
100 " Neatsfoot "
200 " Lard "
3 bbls. Spirits Turpentine
300 " Quinine
100 drachms Sulph. Morph.
15 lbs. Syrup of Phosphates
15 " Glycerine
15 " Syr. Iodide Iron
300 " Sub. Carb. Soda (superior to any)
25 " Sulph. Cinchona
50 " Blue Mass
200 boxes Glass (city brand), all sizes
200 gall. Copal Varnish
100 " Japan "
100 " Coach "
50 " Damar "
50 " Black Leather Varnish
500 lbs. Chrome Green
500 " " Yellow
200 " " Red
50 " Chinese Vermillion
100 " Burnt Umber
500 " Mineral Paint (fire proof)
200 " Yellow Ochre
100 " Vandyke Brown
3 bbl. Lamp Black
50 lbs. Drab Black
50 " Ivory Black

In short, every article usually kept in an establishment of this kind. We offer the same at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES!

So don't forget the "Hoosier Corner" when you come to buy.

CONRAD COOK, Druggist.

Indigo! Indigo! Indigo!

Do you know where to get the best of INDIGO, warranted to give satisfaction or the money refunded?
Why, yes, I do, for I have been using it these two years. It is at
COOK'S DRUG STORE.

Patent Medicines.

I HAVE all the popular PATENT MEDICINES of the day, direct from the manufacturers, so that I can vouch for their genuineness—among which will be found the following:

Jaynes' Medicines in full, of which we are the exclusive agent in Greencastle;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Pills;
Kennedy's Medical Discovery;
Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills;
Richardson's Sherry Wine Bitters;
Bull's Sarsaparilla;
Sax's Sarsaparilla;
Guyot's Yellow Doan's Sarsaparilla;
Shaker's Extract of Sarsaparilla;
Hurley's Extract of Sarsaparilla;
Seavill's Ext. of Sarsaparilla and Stillingsia;
Easterly's Iodine and Sarsaparilla.

CONRAD COOK, Druggist.

COOK'S

PRUSSIAN HAIR TONIC.

THIS Hair Tonic clears the pores of the skin, causes a healthy action on the roots of the hair, preventing Baldness and Gray hair, and frees the skin from Dandruff; it brings the hair to its place, where it should lay; it will change the hardest hair into the most soft, silky and glossy condition; it imparts to it a darker color; and a free use of it will keep both the skin and hair in a healthy state, and never become harsh or fall off. The Ladies will find this Hair Tonic a great addition to the Toilet, on account of its agreeable perfume.

Prepared and sold by CONRAD COOK, Druggist, N. W. corner Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. Price 25 cts. per bottle. tf 16

That Cough! Beware that Cough!

HAVE YOU A COUGH? Why don't you go to Cook, and get a Bottle of his Cough Syrup. It has relieved me of Coughs and Colds frequently.

Prepared and sold by CONRAD COOK, Druggist, N. W. corner Public Square, Greencastle, Ind. Price 25 cts. per bottle. tf 16

State of Indiana, Putnam county, ss.

Putnam Common Pleas Court—To September Term, 1858.

Samuel Webster vs. Alexander Croy, Sarah Croy, Jacob Croy, Hannah Croy, John Britton, Catharine Britton, Sarah Croy, and the Unknown Heirs at law of Benjamin Croy, deceased.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 1st day of November, 1856, the Plaintiff, by D. E. Williamson, his attorney, filed in the Clerk's office of said Court, his complaint against said Defendants, and afterwards also filed the affidavit of a competent witness, by which it appears that the names, ages and residences of the heirs of Benjamin Croy, Alexander Croy, John Britton and Catharine Britton, and Jacob Croy and Hannah Croy, deceased, as unknown, they are therefore hereby notified of the filing and pendency of said complaint, and that the same will stand for trial at the next term of said court.

J. McHENRY, Clerk.

Per M. E. RUPPILL, D. C.

Sept 4 1858

Twenty Years Ago.
A NEW VERSION.
I met a girl the other day,
Some twenty years old or so,
The image of a nymph I loved
Some twenty years ago.
The blushing cheek, the sparkling eye,
The hair of raven flow—
Ah, how they set my heart ablaze
Some twenty years ago.
I spoke—her answers did not much
Of wit or wisdom show—
But thus the lovely Mary talked
Some twenty years ago.
What! could a hollow heart like this
My heart in tumult throw?
I must have been a little green
Some twenty years ago.
I met the lovely Mary since—
Her charms are vanished though—
Her wit and wisdom are—the same
As twenty years ago.
I look upon her faded cheek
Until my feelings glow,
And thank her that she scorned my love
Some twenty years ago!
Fond boy! Who now couldst gladly die
To please some simpering miss—
Who knows what thou wilt think of her
Some twenty years from this?

An old settler, bragging to a new
corner of the grazing land in his neigh-
borhood, says it yields two pounds of
tallow to every square foot, and the cows
come up with butter in one side of the
bag and cheese in the other.
An editor in Iowa has been fined
two hundred dollars for hugging a young
girl in church. To this the Chicago
American replies: "Cheap enough!
We once hugged a girl in church, some
ten years ago, and the scrape has cost us
a thousand a year ever since."
A man was charged before Lord
Mansfield with stealing a silver punch-
bowl. The prosecuting counsel inveighed
bitterly against the prisoner, declaring
that he was an attorney and had dis-
graced the profession. "Oh," said Lord
Mansfield, "I don't think he can be an
attorney, or else he would have taken the
bowl as well as the ladle."

Moore, one day, who had stolen a
lock of hair from a lady's head, on being
ordered to make restitution, caught up
a pen and dashed off the following lines:
"On one sole condition, love, I might be led
With this beautiful ringlet to part;
I would gladly relinquish the lock of your head
Could I gain but the key to your heart."
A little girl was told to spell fer-
ment and give its meaning, with a sen-
tence in which it was used. The follow-
ing was literally her reply: F-e-r-m-e-n-t,
a verb, signifying to work; I love to fer-
ment in the garden."

ONE LEG IN THE GRAVE.—People
with one leg in the grave are so very
long before they put in the other, they
seem like birds, to repose better on one
leg.
HAVING AN EYE TO IT.—A barrister
blind of one eye, pleading with his spec-
tacles on, said: "Gentlemen, in my argu-
ment I shall use nothing but what is
necessary." "Then," observed a person
in court, "take out one of the glasses
of your spectacles."

A Dutch Bigamist.
A Dutchman's defense upon an indict-
ment for bigamy, as stated in the fol-
lowing, has at least the merit of being
ingenious:
"You say," says the judge, "that the
squire who married you to the first wife
authorized you to take sixteen! What do
you mean by that?"
"Well," says Hans, "he told me that
I should have four better, four worse, four
richer, four poorer—ant in my country
four dimes four always makes sixteen."

The Doctor and His Patient.
Of all professions, trades or occupa-
tions that engage the minds of men, that
of a physician is the most diversified.
In locating he has to find out the con-
stitution of those he is called upon to
visit, for it is frequently the case that
success may be owing more to a deep
and thorough knowledge of the constitu-
tion of the patient than mere common
place applications. As an illustration of
this, we will relate an anecdote of one of
our physicians, who, if he finds phys-
ic will not cure, tries other means, as the
case may require. Dr. D., had long
been the attending physician of a lady
considerably past her teens, and affected
with certain disorders incident to a want
of occupation and a care of a family.
She sent for the doctor in season and out
of season; he rushes out at a two-forty
pace, and finds his patient physically well,
but sad and lonely, and of course afflicted
with the blues. All he can do is to
administer a "tincture" with a few drops
of peppermint, and the patient is well
for a day.

On one occasion—a cold, blustering
night—the doctor had just turned in,
wrapping himself snugly in his blanket,
with the hope of a quiet sleep, when a
loud rap aroused him.
"Who is sick?" inquired the doctor.
"Miss Sally Strickland, sir; she is
most dead—expect she'll die before you
get there."

"I'll be along," says the doctor, ex-
claiming within himself, "that Miss Sal-
ly! I'll try to cure her this time."
The doctor plods along through the
mud and mire, cold and rain, studying
the application; finds her, as usual, in a
rather depressed state of mind.
"Doctor," she said feebly, "I expect
to die every moment, I am very low.
Can you do anything for me?"

The doctor feels her pulse; nothing
the matter—merely wanted company.
The doctor becomes communicative.
"Miss Sally, I was having a terrible
dream when your servant awoke me."
"What was it?" she eagerly inquired.
"I dreamed I was dead," continued
the doctor, "and I descended into the
lower regions, where I met 'Old Scratch,'
who invited me to view his dominions.
When Satan got through showing me
around, he proclaimed to the four quar-
ters of his kingdom that all should go to
bed, 'for,' said he, 'Sally Strickland will
be here directly, and there'll be no more
sleep in my regions for a month.'"
The doctor's speedy departure was in-
creased to flight by the sight of a broom-
stick flourishing actively in the rear, but
the remedy was effectual.

Agricultural.
Benefits of Draining.
That draining "deepens the soil," in-
creases the effect of manures and length-
ens the season" of working the land, we
have already shown; the fact that it pre-
vents the injurious effects of drouth,
however seeming a paradox, remains to be
accounted for.
We all know that a deep and mellow
soil retains moisture much better than a
shallow and hard one. "Water is held
in the soil between the minute particles
of earth. If these particles be pressed
together compactly there is no space left
between them for water." Compact sub-
soils are but little permeable to water,
compared with the same when broken up,
pulverized and mellowed. The one is
porous and drinks in moisture like a
sponge; the other absorbs it in but small
quantities and readily parts with the
same on the application of heat. The
one takes it from the air, which passes
freely through it; the other impervious
to the air or any slightly powerful influ-
ence, remains unchanged. Undrained
soils, as we have shown, become compact
after heavy rains by the evaporation of
the water with which they are saturated;
drained soils on the contrary become
more porous from the filtration of the
same amount of moisture into the drains
below.
Draining prevents injury from drouth
by giving a better growth to plants in
the early summer. Seed sown on any
soil containing stagnant water sends no
roots below that water-line, but may for
a while grow well from roots near the
surface. But let drouth come, the water
line sinks rapidly, the roots, having no
depth to seek moisture below, are parched
and burned, and without rain the crop
is irreparably injured. On a drained
and deepened soil the roots go down
without obstruction, and are thus pre-
pared to withstand the effects of the long
continued dry weather so often experi-
enced. That they will do so a thousand
facts in the experience of the farmer will
prove to him that observes them.
If it be granted, as we think it must
be, that draining deepens and mellows
the soil, it follows that draining prevents
drouth from affecting injuriously the
growth of plants. In 1854, an ex-
cessively dry season, Prof. Flint, of Massa-
chusetts, gathered a mass of testimony
in regard to its effects on the crops,
and the best means of preventing inju-
ry to the same. The returns came back,
as with one voice, in favor of deepening
and mellowing the soil, by draining,
deep plowing, sub-soiling and frequent
culture in the case of hoed crops. "The
drouth affected deep-plowed lands very
little; on those that were faithfully sub-
soiled the corn leaves did not roll at all,
while on those that were shallow plowed
the corn suffered much, and other crops
were seriously affected." A case
has been stated where a crop of beans
were planted, grown and ripened on a
drained and sub-soiled field, without a
shower of fifteen minutes duration or
supply of water from any source, save
from the dews of heaven and the mois-
ture from beneath. At the same time in
fields adjacent, vegetation was parched and
crisp, making no growth whatever from
lack of moisture.—Country Gentleman.

Items for Farmers.
IMPORTED HORSES.—Six pure Arabian
blood stallions were lately brought to
New York by Capt. Lane, who has been
engaged in raising the sunken vessels in
the harbor of Sevastopol. These ani-
mals cost \$18,000; which is said to be
less than their real worth. They stand
about 15 hands high, are matched, and
are pairs of dark bay, gray and black.
They are direct from the cavalry stables
of the Russian Emperor, and were raised
expressly for him. The number of
horses in the imperial stud is limited to
5000, and when it exceeds this number
sales are made. Of this fact Capt. Lane
took advantage. The stables of the Czar
where these horses were kept and trained,
are each twelve feet square, and in part
form the outer wall of an enclosure ten
miles long and five miles wide. The cen-
tre of this area is used to exercise horses.

HOG AND CHICKEN CHOLERA.—The
Petersburg (Ind.) Reporter says that in
Pike County the cholera is prevailing
with fatal effect. Many of the heavy and
most extensive hog raisers will have to
buy pork for their own use the coming
fall. Some are loosing from fifteen to
twenty head a day. It is also stated that
an epidemic similar to the hog cholera has
attacked the chickens in some parts of
that county. This disease seems to be
spreading with more alarming rapidity in
Southern Indiana and Illinois than any
where else.

**EXTRAORDINARY DECEPTION AT A
CATTLE SHOW.**—A discovery was made
on the morning after a late cattle show at
Ayre, Scotland, that the two year old
bull, for which the first prize had been
awarded, had been decorated for the oc-
casion by a pair of false horns. The
deception work had been neatly done.
A thin band of gutta percha was put
around the base of the horns, and was
fastened by some adhesive substance, and
the hair was carefully placed over it.
The skin of the animal had been punc-
tured behind the shoulder, and air blown
in to prevent a slight hollow from being
observed. The third animal in the same
class, had also been altered in appear-
ance, by puncturing and blowing. An
aged bull which had been practiced upon
in a similar manner, was turned out by
the judges, the discovery having been
made before the prizes were adjudicated.
These three animals were exhibited by
Mr. James Paton, Bankhead, near Pat-
rick. The premiums have been with-
held by the directors, and Mr. Paton will
also subject himself to prosecution.

Scotch Paper.
TRY IT.—The next cloudy day just
try your hand at budding. Every far-
mer should own a budding knife, but, if
you are not so fortunate, use a carefully
sharpened penknife and your thumb nail.
There is no reason why farmers should
not do their own budding and grafting.
It only requires practice.

Thin Out Root Crops.—Thin them
out, if you are experienced, till you think
you have raised your crop, and see to it
yourself. If you have sugar beets, and
any fit for the table, a part may be left to
be pulled for market during the summer.

**INDIANA PRESS
JOB PRINTING
OFFICE,**
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
GREENCASTLE, IND.
PUBLIC attention is respectfully invited to
this Establishment, in the assurance that
SATISFACTION
will be given as regards
Typography, Press Work and Charges,
To those who may require
Fancy or Common, Large or Small Work,
EXECUTED
CHEAPLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY.

The MATERIALS, all of which
ARE ENTIRELY NEW,
Have been selected with great care,
and will be found to embrace everything re-
quisite to the execution of
Any Variety, Style or Quality
of Printing, with the
UTMOST EXPEDITION AND AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
Our facilities in the line of
Card Printing
Are such as will enable us to do any descrip-
tion or quantity of it, in the most expeditious,
neat and satisfactory manner.

We are able at all times, to print
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY
Every description of
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
RECEIPTS,
PROGRAMMES,
INVITATIONS,
BLANKS,
CARDS, &c., &c.
It is our intention to do
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK
AT SUCH LOW RATES
As will enable every one, no matter how small
the extent of his business, or how
limited his means,
TO MAKE A TRIFLING OUTLAY
In this most invaluable method of making his
business thoroughly known.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN
Needs something in the way of
JOB PRINTING.
A BUSINESS CARD OR CIRCULAR
Is almost indispensable. Those of our friends
who may feel disposed to give us their patron-
age, may be assured that no pains shall be
spared on our part to serve their interests faith-
fully and promptly. Terms cash.
HOWARD BRIGGS, Proprietor.
may 22, 1858.

**DR. G. W. PHILLIPS'
COUGH SYRUP.**

For a Severe Cough, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For a Slight Cough, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For a Dry, Hacking Cough, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Sore Throat, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Tickling in the Throat, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Hoarseness, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Chronic Cough in aged persons, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Croup, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Hooping Cough, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Asthma or Phthisis, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Bronchitis, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Laryngitis, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
Ministers, Public Speakers and Singers, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Influenza, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Bleeding at the Lungs, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Incontinent Consumption, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For Relief in settled Consumption, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.
For all diseases of Throat and Lungs, take
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP.

PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP
is an invaluable remedy in Measles by curing the
cough, preventing sore throat, and keeping out the
eruption.
PHILLIPS' COUGH SYRUP
is a purely Vegetable Compound, and contains no
of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale at
"SMASH-DOWN PANTS PRICES."
Our Piano Fortes are from the following
noted Factories:
Chickering & Sons, Boston.
Woodward & Lothrop, New York.
A. & J. Keogh, Buffalo.
Peters, Craig & Co., Louisville.
A. H. Gale & Co., New York.
Child & Bishop's celebrated Melodeons.
The above instruments cannot be surpassed,
and will be sold on terms defying competition.
We respectfully invite those wishing anything
in the Music line to call and examine our stock.
Every instrument fully warranted. All orders
promptly attended to.
R. DOBINS & CO., Greencastle, Ind.
N. B.—Second-hand Pianos wanted in ex-
change for new ones. may 22, 1858.—tf

ATTENTION, THE WHOLE!!
About Face, and March to the
Boot and Shoe Store of
G. H. JORDAN,
Immediately Opposite the Post Office,
Greencastle, Ind.
Where your wants will at all times be
supplied with
BOOTS AND SHOES for Men and Boys,
Together with Misses' and Ladies'
SHOES AND GAITERS,
and every other description of work in his
line. He solicits a share of public patronage,
feeling confident of his ability to satisfy his
patrons both as to the quality and price of his
work. Give him a trial, and judge for your-
selves. July 10 3ms

Fashionable Millinery,
At J. JOHNSON & SISTER'S,
East side of the Public Square,
WHEREAN elegant assortment
of BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS, &c.,
of the latest and most fashionable
styles, are ready for inspection.
New Arrivals Daily.—
Millinery Work of all kinds done
to order. may 22—3m
Land Warrants
FOR SALE BY
E. T. KIGHTLEY.

**THE INVENTOR
OF
MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS**
CAUTION.
Merchants and Traders will be on their guard and not
be imposed upon by a Counterfeit of Morse's Indian Root
Pills, signed J. H. Moore. All genuine Indian Root Pills
have the name and signature of J. J. White & Co., on
each box.
DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN
ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his
life in traveling, having visited Europe, Asia,
Africa, as well as North America—has
spent three years among the Indians of our
Western country—it was in this way that the
Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr.
Morse was the first man to establish the fact
that all diseases arise from IMPURITY OF THE
BLOOD—that our strength, health and life de-
pend upon this vital fluid.
When the various passages become clogged,
and do not act in perfect harmony with the
different functions of the body, the blood, less
its action, becomes thick, corrupted and dis-
eased; thus causing all pains, sickness and distress
of every name, as well as the various diseases of
the human system. Our strength is exhausted, our
health we are deprived of, and if nature is not
assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors,
the blood will become choked and cease to act,
and thus our life will forever be blown out.
How important then that we should keep the
various passages of the body free and open.
And how pleasant to us that we have in our
power to put a medicine in your reach, namely,
Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from
plants and roots which grow around the mon-
tains and cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health
and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots
from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific,
which opens the pores of the skin, and assists
Nature in throwing out the finer parts of the
corruption within. The second is a plant which
is an Expectorant, that opens and unclogs the
passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing
manner, performs its duty by throwing off
phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by
copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic which
gives ease and double strength to the kidneys;
thus causing them to draw large amounts of
impurity from the blood, which is then thrown
out beautifully by the urinary or water passage,
and which could not have been discharged in
any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and
accompanies the other properties of the Pills
while engaged in purifying the blood; the coar-
se particles of impurity which cannot pass by
the other outlets, are thus taken up and con-
veyed off in greater quantities by the bowels.
From the above, it is shown that Dr. Morse's
Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach
but become united with the blood, for they find
their way to every part, and completely root out
and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the
life of the body, which is the blood, becomes
perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and
pain is driven from the system, for they cannot
remain when the body becomes so pure and
clear.
The reason why people are so distressed when
sick, and why so many die, is because they do
not get a medicine which will pass to the afflic-
ted parts, and which will open the natural pas-
sages for the disease to be cast out; hence a large
quantity of food and other matter is lodged in
the stomach and intestines, and is literally over-
flowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing
disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing
with the blood, which throws the corrupted
matter through every vein and artery, until
life is taken from the body by disease. Dr.
Morse's PILLS have added to themselves victory
upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick
to blooming health and happiness. Yes,
thousands who have been racked or tormented
with sickness, pain and anguish, and whose fee-
ble frames have been scorched by the burning
elements of raging fever and who have been
brought, as it were, within a step of the silent
grave, now stand ready to testify that they
would have been numbered with the dead, had
it not been for this great and wonderful med-
icine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one
or two doses had been taken, they were aston-
ished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing
their charming effects. Not only do they give
immediate ease and strength, and take away
all sickness, pain and anguish, but they at once
go to work at the foundation of the disease,
which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown,
especially by those who use these Pills, that
they will so cleanse and purify, that disease
that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and
the flush of youth and beauty will again return,
and the prospect of a long and happy life will
cherish and brighten your days.
Morse's Indian Root Pills sold by Conrad
Cook, Druggist, sole agent for Greencastle,
and by all medicine dealers in the country.
A. J. White & Co., No. 50 Leonard st., New
York, sole proprietors. Wm. Mudge & Co.,
manufacturers and proprietors of Dr. Trask's
Magnetic Ointment, Earlville, Madison co.,
N. Y., general agents.
Price 25 cents per box. July 17 1y9

"MUSIC FOR THE MILLION!"
AT THE
Greencastle Music Store!
PIANO FORTES from \$175 to \$200.
MELODEONS from \$45 to \$200.
GUITARS from \$5 to \$50.
VIOLINS from \$1 to \$50.
Also, a full and complete stock of
Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise,
of all kinds, constantly on hand and for sale at
"SMASH-DOWN PANTS PRICES."
Our Piano Fortes are from the following
noted Factories:
Chickering & Sons, Boston.
Woodward & Lothrop, New York.
A. & J. Keogh, Buffalo.
Peters, Craig & Co., Louisville.
A. H. Gale & Co., New York.
Child & Bishop's celebrated Melodeons.
The above instruments cannot be surpassed,
and will be sold on terms defying competition.
We respectfully invite those wishing anything
in the Music line to call and examine our stock.
Every instrument fully warranted. All orders
promptly attended to.
R. DOBINS & CO., Greencastle, Ind.
N. B.—Second-hand Pianos wanted in ex-
change for new ones. may 22, 1858.—tf

**PREMIUM
DAGUERREAN ROOM.**
I wish to say to all friends and the
public generally, that I am now prepared
to take MINIATURES in the various styles
of the Art—having the exclusive right to take
the celebrated and universally admired Hal-
type, also Photographs, Color'd Ambrotypes, &c.
Full instructions given, and outfit furnished.
I have just received a large and well-selected
assortment of
CLOVES,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY and
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Watches and Jewelry repaired and warrant-
ed, as usual. Room in the Collier building.
Greencastle, May, 1858. D. M. SPURGLIN.

WAR WITH ENGLAND!
I have just returned
FROM THE EAST,
With the finest stock of
CLOTHING,
Ever offered in this community. I have
COATS of all kinds,
VESTS of a new style and pattern.
I would advise ALL who want some-
thing extra in beauty and style to come and
see those Vests.
PANTS of all kinds,
SHIRTS of unsurpassed beauty,
Cassimere Hats,
Come and see them.
SOFT HATS AND CAPS,
Together with TRUNKS, SACHELS, and
everything in my line.
Come to No. 3, East side of Square, and
get GOOD GOODS and CHEAP GOODS.
H. J. HILTON.
Greencastle, June 5, 1858.—3m

CITY DRUG STORE.
HAYING purchased the stock of DRUGS,
CHEMICALS, &c., of Dr. L. Skelton,
We are prepared to furnish all who may be in
need of anything in our line, with the
VERY BEST OF GOODS,
At as low figures as any other store in the West.
We expect to sell our Goods FOR CASH,
or its equivalent, and of course can sell for less
profit than those who sell on long time.
We will keep constantly on hand
A Good Supply of the Best Brands of
Lead and Oils,
Together with
ALL OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.
TOBACCO, CIGARS,
Stationery and Perfumery,
Of all kinds;
Flavoring Extracts, Hair Oils, &c.,
All of which we warrant as genuine, or
no sale. Come and see for yourselves.
E. A. LANE.
WILL LANE, Agent.
may 29, 1858.—tf

Fashionable Millinery.
MRS. L. GILMORE,
Late of New Albany,
WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC SQUARE,
WOULD inform the ladies of Greencastle
and vicinity that she has the most complete
stock of MILLINERY GOODS ever produced
in the town, where can be seen the latest East-
ern styles of
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RIBBONS, HEAD DRESSES, &c.
Wedding, Lace or Silk Bonnets
made in the latest Eastern style and fashion,
and at the shortest notice.
MILLINERY WORK of every descrip-
tion done in the latest style. may 29 6m

CHEAP BARGAINS!
Important to All!
ROBERT B. GILMORE
TAKES this method of informing the citi-
zens of Greencastle and vicinity that he
has opened a
FURNITURE STORE.
On the West side of the Public Square, where
can be seen CHEAP FURNITURE, as also a
fine assortment of SECOND-HAND FURNI-
TURE, which he will sell cheap for cash.
Please give him a call, and see for yourselves.
Remember the motto—Cheap Bargains!
J. BENCE. E. S. COWGILL.
may 29—6m

**GREENCASTLE
PREMIUM
WOOLEN FACTORY**
Crawfordsville street,
NEAR NORTH DEPOT.
OUR FACTORY is now in com-
plete operation, and we are pre-
pared to card and spin WOOL in
such a manner as shall give the
most complete satisfaction. Our Machinery
is nearly all new and of the best quality.
We have in our employ Workmen of thorough ex-
perience, who will devote all their energies to
meet public expectation.

Western-Made Goods.
We shall have on hand a large stock of
Western-made fabrics, consisting of plain and
fancy Cassimers, Sattinets, Blankets, Cloths,
Jeans, Plaid Flannels, White, Red and Brown
Flannels, Tweeds, Shawls, Stocking Yarns, &c.
Call and see these Goods, before leaving your
Wool at any other Factory.

CARDING.
To those wanting Rolls made, or Yarn spun,
we would say, wash your Wool clean and bring
it to us, and you shall be pleased with the work.
It will be done promptly, your Wool not wait-
ing, and as cheap as at any other responsible
Factory.
Those from a distance can have their Rolls
and Yarn to take home with them.
WOOL WANTED
in exchange. The highest market price paid
for Wool in exchange for goods.
BENCE & COWGILL.
Greencastle, May 29, 1858.—tf

NO HUMBBUG!
THE CHEAPEST SHOE STORE IN INDIANA.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LA-
DIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
SHOES just received, which we offer for
sale cheaper than any other establishment in
the county. LADIES' FINE SILK-LAST-
ING HEEL GAITERS, at \$1 50 per pair.
LADIES' KID AND MOROCCO
CO BUSTINS, at 90 cents. For
cash only.
GIVE US A CALL
And Examine our Stock and Prices.
LADIES' KID AND MOROCCO SHOES
made to order.
Remember that a pr. Shoes of our own
make will wear as long as four pr. Eastern
shoes. Yours, respectfully,
A. WERNEKE & BROTHER,
S. W. corner Public Square,
Greencastle, May 22, 1858.—tf

**20,000 Pieces of
PAPER HANGINGS!**
A LARGE LOT OF
WALL PAPER,
At reduced prices, by the set or dozen.
—ALSO—
WINDOW SHADES,
Of all kinds.
Letter, Foolscap and Note Papers,
By the ream,
For sale at the office of the American Express
Company.
BOOKS of all kinds furnished to order by
May 22—3m C. G. LEE.
D. E. WILLIAMSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office North side Public Square,
GREENCASTLE, IND.

JOSEPH COX & WM. H. KERR,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
OFFICE No. 3 Apollo Building, corner Fifth
and Walnut. may 22—sitarg

JUST RECEIVED
The largest and best lot of PERFUMERY
ever brought to this market, at the
CITY DRUG STORE,
East side Square.
E. T. KIGHTLEY,
AGENT FOR THE
TRIDENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Office—Exchange Bank, May 22
JUST RECEIVED
A new lot of Queensware, Glassware
and China.
may 22. THORN LURGH & ROBINSON.

Hats, Caps & Fur Goods
AT WHOLESALE.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED
HOUSE OF
PRATHER & SMITH,
135 State st., Louisville, Ky.
Are now prepared as usual for the Fall
Trade, with a select and large stock of ev-
erything in their line. Their stock is gotten
up with the utmost care, under the directions
and supervision of their senior partner, a prac-
tical and experienced Hatter, and their pur-
chases made at the lowest cash prices. They
still adhere to their old motto—
"Quick Sales and Small Profits!"
Terms cash—or short time to prompt men.
Purchasers are invited to give them a call
before buying.
The highest market price paid for Furs
and Peltries.
Louisville, Ky., Aug. 28. 6m15

Dental Surgery.
DR. A. T. KIGHTLEY
RESPECTFULLY tenders his
professional services to those who
may favor him with their patronage. All op-
erations performed after the manner of the
most approved practitioners, and with perfect
safety to the patient. It may not be improper
for him to state, for the satisfaction of those
who have not an acquaintance with his profes-
sional character, that in addition to a number
of years of successful practice in Kentucky and
Indiana, also three years' practice in Bain-
bridge and vicinity, he takes pleasure in giving
REFERENCES:
W. T. Scott, Esq., J. W. Hall, M. D., W. R.
Lewis, M. D., Darnall, M. D., A. B. Walls,
P. M., Bainbridge, Md. He may be found at his Office, over
Sands' store.
Greencastle, May 22—1yr

BURLEY & PECK,
Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Wooden
and Willow Ware, &c.
EAST SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE,
Greencastle, Ind.
ALL orders for BAKING executed with
promptness, at the shortest notice, and cheap
as the cheapest.
P. S. Agents for Knapp's patent Coal Oil
Lamps. may 22, 1858.—4f

\$500 REWARD!
CATCH THE THIEVES!
On the night of the 15th inst., the Exchange
Bank at Greencastle, Ind., was entered by
the outside door of the safe blown open with
powder, and the amount of \$2,883, in silver, taken
therefrom. Two individuals, being suspected
and pursued, were about to be overtaken, when,
in order to make their burthen lighter, they
secreted near Gosport, Ind., the amount of
\$938, which has been reclaimed. The follow-
ing is a description of the thieves:
One of them was about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches
high; weight about 160 or 165 pounds; dark
auburn hair; whiskers slightly lighter than the
hair; unshaved face; heavy beard; complexion
weather-beaten; eyes dark, thought to be a
dark gray, but not positive as to that; promi-
nent cheek bone; face broad and full; very
straight and active, and walks erect; aged
about 25 years.
The other individual was 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
in height; weight about 160 or 165 pounds;
auburn hair, lighter than the other's; mustache
also lighter than the other's, perhaps sandy,
but no beard on his face; complexion tolerably
fair; slim, spare, neatly made; erect carriage;
rooks a little in walking; rather thin faced;
aged about 25 years.

The above reward of FIVE HUNDRED
DOLLARS will be given for the delivery of
the money and the thieves at Greencastle, or
a proportionate amount for either the money
or the thieves; or a liberal reward will be given
for information that will lead to the recovery
of the money and the detection of the thieves
at any point in this or any other State.
WM. D. ALLEN, Cashier.
Greencastle, Ind., May 18, 1858.—tf

LAW CARD.
HENRY SECREST. SOLOMON TURMAN.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND COLLECTING AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
PRACTICE in all the Courts of Indiana,
and especially in the Common Pleas and
Circuit Courts of Putnam, Clay and Owen
counties, and in the Supreme Court and U. S.
District and Circuit Courts. They will give
efficient attention to all professional engage-
ments.
CONVEYANCING.—Mr. Turman being a Notary
Public, conveyances will be executed, dep-
ositions taken, and all the duties of a Notary
discharged in a skillful manner.
Office—East side of the Public Square, up
stairs, in Lynch's block.
Greencastle, Ind., May, 1858.—1y1

**DR. ROBACK'S
SCANDINAVIAN BLOOD PURIFIER AND
BLOOD PILLS.**
I HAVE at all times a supply of these ad-
mirable preparations. As Spring Medicines,
and for the relief and cure of chronic diseases,
arising from impure blood or a deranged state
of the digestive organs or nerves, there is abundant
evidence to prove that they are not equalled.
Try them.
For sale by
CONRAD COOK, Druggist,
June 19—3f Sole Agent for Greencastle.

Ho! Ye that Thirsteth.
If you want PURE SODA WATER, go
to the
CITY DRUG STORE,
East side Square.
JOHN HANNA,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office in Southard's building, adjoining
the Post Office.

HAVING resumed the practice of my pro-
fession, I respectfully solicit such business
as usually demands the attention of Attorneys.
Special attention given to the business of
Administrators and Guardians. Charges mod-
erate.
may 22—1y
JAMES J. SMILEY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
GREENCASTLE, IND.
Will give prompt and efficient attention
to business, and especially to the collec-
tion of claims.
Office in the room formerly occupied by
Judge Eckles, south of the Square.
may 22, 1858.—1y

J. P. SIDDALL, M. D.,
Eclectic Physician and Surgeon,
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Green-
castle and vicinity in all branches of the
medical profession. Particular attention paid
to the treatment of all Chronic Diseases.
Office and Residence on Indianapolis street,
nearly opposite the 2nd Presbyterian Church.
may 22—1yr

Dr. H. R. PITCHLYNN
OFFERS his professional services to the citi-
zens of Greencastle and vicinity as a
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office near the 1st charge Methodist Church.
may 22, 1858.—1y

JUST RECEIVED
The largest and best lot of PERFUMERY
ever brought to this market, at the
CITY DRUG STORE,
East side Square.
E. T. KIGHTLEY,
AGENT FOR THE
TRIDENT MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PROVIDENCE, R